DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE YISTERDAY.

CONCLUSION OF MR. OERTLEY'S TESTIMONY - MR. CLEPHANE EXHIBITS HIS
BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS—THE METROPOLIS
PAYING COMPANY INVESTIGATED—EXAMINATION OF MESSES. CHITTENDEN,
HYDE, EVANS AND OTHERS.

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Q.

By Mr. Jewett; Q. I do not exactly understand this statement of yours. The first col-umn of that—the page is a reference to the Governor's report. A. Yes, sir; to the meas-

Q. The first column has a reference to the pages of the Governor's answer? A. Yes, sir.
Q. The next—the written matter! A. That ls a description of the work done. Then comes the amount charged to the Government. Q. Then on this other side are the vouchers -are the amounts paid on vouchers on the

same street. Now take the first charge there

street porthwest from Pennsylvania avenue to B street northwest, 750 feet. Q. How did you ascertain that! A. That was put in the Government voucher by Colonel Samo and me. We did not get enough. q. How did you ascertain it! A. We meas-

by going over the voucher.

Q. Then you made a measurement of, distances and that stood until you came to look at the vouchers—that is the case, is itf A. Yes, and I gave him as well as I knew; and in this case of the 470, that is exclusively mine.

measurement.
Q. How did you find there was an error, if you have not measured it since? A. I do not exactly understand you. This other—
Q. You say when you made the measure-Q. You say when you made the measurements you found there was so many feet of sewerage put in there; you make that statement. Now you say that that was wrong. Am I correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not make up that bill? I understood from the testimony heretofore given by Mr.

Q. Are you in the habit of settling with contractors to make up an estimate of the amount that is due, without regard to your measurements! A. No, sir; I am not in that habit.
Q. How came that voucher to be given A. I will say, if you please to listen to me, this was a hurried measurement—the Government measurement, and it was always subject to remeasurement, and it was always subject to remeasurement, and it was always subject to remeasurement, and it was always subject to remeasurement.

Mr. Wilson I would success to Mr. Merchands the corrections to Mr. Merchands the corrections to Mr. Merchands the corrections to Mr. Merchands and the corrections to Mr. Merchands an

at all.

Q. I asked you the question if you had remeasured, and you said no? A. I say it was whurried measurement, made for Government. hurried measurement, made for Government measurement, no voucher measurement.

Q. Nitll you remeasurement, and the correct one. If you desire it, I will remeasure it, of course. Mr. Jewett. Not all.

By Mr. Stanton: Q. Mr. Oertly, are not these vouchers issued upon remeasurements? A. They really have no reference whatever, to the Government measurements. Government measurements.

By Mr. Jewett: Q. Then you presented that paper as showing to this committee the work done? A. Yes sir.

done? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The number of feet of sewerage put in? A. Yes, sir. , sir.

And the corresponding column on the other and the amount paid on account of that sew-Q. And the corresponding common of that sew-grage? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, if that measurement was wrong, why did you put it there? A. That is the very reason I wanted to bring it in. I want to vindicate my average price I assumed, and which I certainly was right. My average price which I assumed— Q. Do you take it that you vindicate your aver-cies by nessenting a measurement which is

age price by presenting a measurement which is not correct? A. I did not do so. I say that the amount which was paid on this average assump-tion comes within a reasonable sum of the amount schmilts and I lly paid. You are an engineer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. One great power of that is to demonstrate facts and conclusions, not to deal in averages?

A. There are a very few engineers who reality place of business? Yes, sir; I have. demonstrate well.

Q. What was the diameter of the pipe put in that sewer? A. As you say, just take that other Q. What was the size of that pipe? A. This, I the sizes of all of these all you desire, and then you can make out a statement.

Q. Does it appear on the paper? A. No, size the contract was awarded; yes, size or on this paper in this case.

Q. Can you tell me how much of this sewerage included within that statement was 24-inch? A. I could not this moment. I shall be able to give

Q. Were you there to see Colonel Moo

per linear foot. Q. Do you not know, as an engineer, that in knew the various sizes of pipe used in the city! I have been trying to determ A. Well, so i did. I stated it here. I give in this my own mind, but I cannot. statement here.
Q. You do not give the size? A. Yes, sir. I do.
Q. You give the sizes but you don't say a thousand feet of 24-inch or one hundred. A. As I just mentioned awhite ago, if I had known there or yest lengths I never would have made the average. I would have given the large the rest.

Q. Then, it there is three dollars difference in Q. Then, it there is three gonars dimerence in the price, suppose there had been a thousand, or fifty thousand feet of pipe laid; if there was but one thousand of the 24-inch pipe, the balance was all a 12-inch pipe, your average would be very low, would it not? A. I never would have made

east.
Q. When was that put in ? A. In the fall of sir.

Q. When was that put in? A. About the same Q. Any other placet A. Not to my remembrane just now. Q. Of the 4 foot sewer or 3 feet 6 inch sewer? A.

You had better let me get the correct length from

Q. Very well.

By Mr. Jewett: Q. What is the differ tween the oest of the 4-foot brick sewer 24-inch iron ess. Twenty-four inch terra cotta?

Witness. Twenty-four inch terra cotta?
Mr. Jewett. Yes; such as you used.
A. I suppose the difference to be from three to four dollars.
Q. In favor of which? A. The brick sewer would actually cost that much more.
Q. And the 4-foot sewer would cost three or four dollars more than 24-inch pipe? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What would be the difference between the sewer three feet six inches brick and 15-inch pipe? A. You had better allow me to make a correct tatement of that. I do not carry all these figures in my head but I can give it to you.
Q. Then your average includes the brick and from sewers too? A. Yes, sir; brick and terracotts stweets. -how many feet of sewer is it! A. The first Colta sewers.

Q. Uan you give the exact length of each of the various kinds of sewers? A. If you will allow me

various kinds of sewers? A. It you will also used to the time.

Q. How came you to make an error in the measurement? A. That is more than I can say—it was an error.

O. When did you discover the error, now? A.

Think you will find most of the prices board.

A. I think you will find most of the prices board.

mine.
Q. Now, how do you know that the voucher is correct? A. Oh, I know that the voucher is correct.
Q. How do you know it is correct? A. I am ment the partient pavements? I procured a schedule of prices from the auditor's office, and I gave the surveity sure of that.
Q. Flow ou remeasure and test the voucher?

pretty sure of that.

Q. Did you remeasure and test the voucher!
A. No, sir.
Q. How did you test it? A. If you desire, I will test the voucher.
Q. Not at all. A. I have got the utmost confidence in my vouchers.
Q. You are an engineer; you make measurements of the work done, and you find 700 feet is the length of the particular work. Do you settle when you give to the workmen a voucher? Do you look to your measurements? A. Certainly.
Q. When you come to settle with that confractor, are you governed by your measure.

Incomparison mistakes made, one on Third street and one on F street.
Q. Are those the only mistakes? A. To my knowledge, I think.
Q. I would sak you how it comes, then that on page 20% of the Governor's answer, in the charge against the Government for a wood pavement on Pennsylvania avenue, at resorvation twenty-one and Twentieth, and Mineteenth and Eighteenth streets, to charge the Government in each case \$5.70 per equare yard for the pavement? A. I will explain folly. The first measurement, I think, \$199,000, July or August, 1872. These first measurements were not made by Qol. Samo, but by a gentleman by the name of Aldrich.

Mr. Mattingly. That has been explained already.

sewerage put in there; you make that statement. Now you say that that was wrong. Am I correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The only reason you have to believe it is wrong is that the voucher shows that there has been a payment made to the contractor beyond that to which he would be entitled if your measure was right. Is not that the case? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You take it for granted, then, that the voucher is right and that your measurement is wrong A. Yes, air; I took it for granted, because the measurement was a burried one.

Q. As an engineer, do not you think that it is a very violent conclusion to come to? A. No, sir. I do not.

Q. Are you in the habit of settling with contractors to make up an estimate of the amount that it is the case with all these three interests to make up an estimate of the amount that it is the case with all these three interests the make up an estimate of the amount that it is the case with all these three interests the make up an estimate of the amount in the corrections to Mr. Merrick.]

Mr. Stanton. Very well, sir. The committee thereupon adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment. The lournal of the proceedings of vesterday

was read and approved. TESTIMONT OF GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN. George R. Chittenden re-called and examined.

By the Chairman: Q. Do you know Colonel

Q. Do your accounts anywhere show the various sites? A. Yes, sir; they always do,
Q. Now, in making your estimate of your average, did you place before you at the time the number of feet of these various sires used? A. No, sir; if I had had them I never would have used

in relation to? What was your object in seeing Colonel Moore at that time? A. Well, it pipe, inclusive of the pipe? A. I think between 12 inch and 22 inch and 22 inch and 22 inch and 23 inch and 24 inch pipe must be about three dollars difference. The price of this pipe increases very rapidly in size.

Q. In securing the pipe for the use of this city did you buy by the ten or linear foot? A. I had no business in particular with him; no, sir.

Q. Did you ever go to the store with Colonel Kirtland.

Q. Do year know how the purchases were made?

A. Well, that was none of my business. We had always been, unable to discover the ground for these lamentations. As he understood it, there was no disfrachthsement in the South, and consequently all the people had no business in particular with him; no, sir.

Q. Did you ever go to the store with Colonel Kirtland? A. I do not remember that I ever went to the store with Colonel Kirtland.

Q. Do you remember that you did not a like the cover the ground for these lamentations. As he understood it, there was no disfrachthsement in the South, and consequently all the people had no business in particular with him; no, sir.

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Q. Do you remember that vou did not remember that I ever went to the store with Colonel Kirtland. Q. Do you remember that you did not? A. I do not remember positively that I did not.

Q. Do you not know, as an engage, can be large centracts large amounts of pipe can be large centracts large amounts of pipe can be being the much more economically by the ton than by the foat? A. I have nothing at all to do with by the foat? A. I have nothing at all to do with that. That was not in my branch.

Q. When did you first know that? A. Well, that. That was not in my branch.

one thousand of the fall-ind price, and imported————A. Not I'ra Hollines are you at that time, being would have an account of its error? A flex in a more of the fall of the f

THE CENTENNIAL BILL IN THE HOUSE-N DECISION REACHED-THAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE ROBBERY-COURTS IN UTAH-RE LIEF FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SUFFERERS-POLITICS WASHED UP IN THE FLOOD. TUESDAY, May 5.

APPROPRIATION.

The opening prayer was made this moring by the Rev. John Tullock, of Sectiand. He invoked the Divine biessing upon the President, the Con-gress and the whole people of the United States, and prayed that the United States and Great rivalry between the two countries be in all the ents of Christian civilization. Mr. FENTON made the formal motion,

which he had already given notice, to discharg the Committee on Commerce from the furthe consideration of his bill to regulate the collection of customs duties, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures. He said the chairman of the committee had no objection to it. The me ion was then agreed to, and the bill placed on Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported bill appropriating \$12,000 to compensate Ed. M. Randolph for legal service

compensate Ed. M. Kanuorph rendered the Government in the Castelaro claim in California. Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions reported bill amendatory of the act granting per sions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of quence of disloyalty to the Government. RELIEF FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SUFFERERS

propriations, reported the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, inthe provisions of the bill shall not apply later than September 1, 1874. Mr. PEASE said that great destitution existed

n Missisippi, and the authorities of the State were utterly unable to afford the necessary relief.
Mr. ALCORN said that in affording relief inder this bill care should be taken for the proper and judicious distribution of the food and clothing He aliuded to the telegram in the morning paper that the negroes around Memphis were now re-fusing to work, alleging that the Government in-tended to feed and clothe them. The difficulty to be apprehended was that the labor of that whole ountry might become demoralized. He had a thousand negroes on his plantation, and he did not ask the Government to feed them. He would feed them himself, and when he had no more for them they would all starve together. He said that the levees of the Mississippi should have been in a condition to resist the rising of the river. The people of the States of Louisiana and Misdesippi had been taxed largely to construct levees and if the money had been properly expended it would have accomplished the object desired. ions on the levees, and Mississippi had spent ten nillions since the war for this object. Five mil have been sufficient to protect the State of Mis

sissippi from overflow. The trouble was that the money was squandered by irresponsible and reckless parties. Several of the counties of Missessippi, including the county in which he lived, had
been taxed for legal purposes so much on every
pound of cotton raised. Boards of supervisors
were amounted for the different counties to direct were appointed for the different counties to direct the expenditure of this money. The board of su-pervisors for this purpose in his county consisted of four negroes, who, he believed, could neithe read nor write, and one white man, who was such

The tax-payers had no responsibility, no share in the disposition of their own money, and this was the reason why it was squandered and diverted from its legitimate purposes. He (Mr. A.) had endeavored heretofore to get the General Government to furnish the authority to construct for them as they are able to do. Butlet the army officers control it; the people are not afraid of the army officers; they know they will not plunder

them.
Mr. CONKLING asked how it was that the tax-payers could have no share in the control of affairs, as no one was disfranchised in Missis-

sippi.
Mr. ALCORN said in his county there were about twelve or fourteen colored men to one white man. They were a very good class of col-ored men, too. He (Mr. A.) had no complaint to make against them. But these colored men were told in the last canvass that if they would support ands among them.
Mr. CONKLING, Will the Senator name the

By the Chairman: Q. Do you know Colonel
Moore of this city? A. I do; yes, sir.

Q. When did you first become acquainted with him? A. Well, sir, that I cannot answer. I do not know when I became acquainted with him. It was somewhere in 1872, the fore part of 1872.

Q. Do you remember how you became acquainted with him? A. I do not, sir.

Q. Did you ever see him at his store—his place of business? Yes, sir; I have.

Mr. CONKLING. Will the Senator name the parties who made these promises?

Mr. ALCORN said he did not care to mention any names now; he had heretofore given the names in his speeches on the stump. He would not go into that matter now. He was now talking about the fleed. He believed the newspapers had exaggerated the suffering, but had no doubt there was a great deal. But he wanted the Secretary of War to have absolute control of the relief fund. If the idea gets out among the negroes of that region that the Government intends to feed and lothe them, that whole country will be demoralized, and no more work will be got out of the heplace of business? Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Did you go there to see him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What about? A. Well, I have been there in a friendly way, and also in regard to business.

Q. Were you there before this contract was What was the size of that piper A. I have, a was a 12-inch pipe in the one case.

I did not sak what you think—come, what the size of it? A. I could not say; I will the size of it? A. I could not say; I will og back to the voucher. I will give you are size of all of these if you desire, and then awarded? A. I have been at the store before distribute the fund under his personal supervision, and do not let it go into the hands of those the contract was awarded; yes, sir.

The contract was awarded; yes, sir. Q. For what purpose? A. Well, I have been to the store to see Governor Shepherd.

O. Were you there to see Colonel Moore! A. little of it. He also intimated that Mississipple. was not a pauper State, but was able to take care

of their own poor.

Mr. CONKLING stated that he had heard so often the intimation thrown out that the General Government was responsible for whatever of wrong or misdoing there was in the South, and he was now, as he had always been, unable to dis-

Q. Do you remember that you did not? A. I do not remember positively that I did not.
Q. Did you know that Coloner Kirtland knew Colonel Moore? A. I did know that Colonel Kirtland knew Colonel Moore; yes, sir.
Q. When did you first know that? A. Well, I have been trying to determine the time in my own mind, but I cannot.

A. I did not? A. I did know that Colonel Kirtland knew Colonel Moore; yes, sir.
Q. When did you first know that? A. Well, I have been trying to determine the time in my own mind, but I cannot.

there.

do not give the size? A. Yes, sir. I do. give the size? A. Yes, sir. I do. give the sizes but you don't say a thought it was leave to chicago!

The Vitness. In August, 1872!

Q. Yes, sir. A. I thought it was later than that, but I am not sure. I was home after he to my knowledge. Of course if you my knowledge. Of course if you my knowledge. Of course if you and feet of pipe laid; if there was but discounted! A. Yes, sir. Q. When he came there to have some notes discounted? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Ira Holmes saw you at that time, and inquired— A. Not Ira Holmes; his brother, A. B. Holmes.

Q. He inquired of you about Colonel Kirtland? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the purchase was presponsible for the sins of chission or commission in this southern States. The misrale in Mississippi was not brought about by carpet-baggers, and the Senator might as well charge the maladministration he complains of upon the Sultan of Turkiy.

Mr. ALOORN asked Mr. Covarine whether

Mr. CONKLING asked what was Ames' ms-FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS. Mr. ALCORN. About 19,000, whereas the DISCUSSION ON THE CENTENNIAL

Mr. TIPTON said that from the length to which this discussion was attaining he feared the sufferers would expire before a conclusion was reached, and the appropriation had therefore best be made for funeral expenses. [Laughtar.] Mr. SARJENT moved to recommit the bill to

Mr. SAR-JENT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.
Mr. CAMERON was becoming sick of the ever-lasting complaints against the North. Some one from the South was constantly censuring the North. He hoped to forget the war and its con-sequences, and hoped there would be an end to these charges. If the South was poor it was her own fault. Whe brought an enormous debt on the these charges. If the sound an enormous debt on the own fault. She brought an enormous debt on the country, and done little to pay it. He had been country, and much larger amount for the sufficient to sive amount for the ferers, but if it was to be received with an attack upon the honesty of the Government and with an unwilling hand, he would not give a cent. Mr. PEASE deprecated the character of the

discussion started by his colleague. He repelled the instantation that the mensy would be improp-erly applied by the State officials. General Ames was an houset man, and was so believed by all the people of the State.

The motion of Mr. Sangert to recommit

Mr. WINDOW, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands in the State of Minnesota to make final payment. Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to meet the requirements of the Indian service in Utah. Califernia, Idaho and Oregon. Referred to Com-Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to provide

houses for the Pottowattamies and absent Shaw-nec Indians in the Indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. the Committee on Indian A Bairs.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill touching practice of territorial courts in certain cases. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

The unfinished business being the supplementary civil rights bill, it was then taken up.

Mr. GORDON gave notice of an amendment excluding from the provisions of the bill common

The Senste then, without further action, went ato Executive session, and then adjourned.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. OARFIELD, of Ohio, an evening session was objected for to-night for the consideration of the todan appropriation bill.

THE LAYE SAFE ROBBERY.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, offered the following, which was adopted:

Received. That the Lotter Committee on the offered the following, which was adopted:

Reselved. That the Joint Committee on the
Affairr of the District be, and they are hereby,
directed to inquire whether any officers or employees of the United States, or any officers or
employees of the District government have been
engaged in any conactracy to defeat or hinder the
investigation ordered by Congress into the affairs
of the District, and particularly in this connection
to inquire into all the circumstances connected
with the interiodery of the eafs in the office of
the United States attorney for the District of Oclimbia.

Mr. TGWNSEND, of Pa., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on the railroad lands of the United States. THE UTAB COURTS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vt., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in relation to sourts the Judiciary, reported a bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah. The first and second sections relate to the duties of marchals and United States district attorneys, prescribes their fees, and authorises them to appoint deputies and assistants. The third section

Then it was said foreign nations contributed five int deputies and assistants. The third sec provides for two terms of the Supreme Court of the Territory and four terms of each of the Disand, and in all suits for divorce. When a bill in filed by a woman to declare a marriage or pre-tended marriage void on account of a previous subsisting marriage to another woman, the court may allow such reasonable sums for alimony as the circumstances of the case may justify. Evimary to be produced to prove the marriage. All mitted the Government, for it spoke male citizens of the United States above the age as an "international" exhibition. The the English language, shall be competent as jurors. In the trial of any prosecution for adul-tery, bigamy or polygamy it shall be a good cause

of principal challenge to any juror that he practices polygamy, or that he believes in the right-coursess of the same. The other sections relate to appointment of notaries, commissioners and other offsers.

Mr. UROUNSE, of Nab., made the point of order that the bill created a number of new offsers. and must consequently be first considered in Com-mittee of the Whole.

After some discussion of the point the bill was

withdrawn.

The House then, on motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hossirs, of N. Y., in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making an appropriation of \$5,000,000 in aid of withdrawn.

In view of this commitment before the world we could not recede, nor could me permit it to be shorn of any of its dimensions or attributes. He did not believe Congress would permit it to be. This was a small appropriation when compared with what Pennsylvania and her people had done; and with what the governments of Europe had done for their international chibitions. This event would stimulate commerce and emigration as no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be no other event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done, for it would be not event had ever done for the world stimulate to be derived from the exposition in showing to the nations of Europe the grand event in above made out the benefit to be derived from the exposition in showing to the nations of Europe the grand event in above made out the benefit to be derived from the exposition in showing to the nations of Europe the grand event in above made out the benefit to be derived from the exposition in showing to the nations of Europe the grand event in above made out the benefit to be derived from the exposition in showing to the nations of from the exposition in showing to the nations of from the exposition in showing to the nations of from the exposition in showing to the nations of from the exposit

as no other event had ever done, for it would bring to our shores the skilled workmen and mechanics of the world, who, who they by personal observation see the advantages of the country would remain here, and would aid to develop the undeveloped resources of the West and South.

Mr. KELLEY dwelt at some length upon the great resources of the United States, which he argued would all be chrefully considered by the intelligent Europeans, and they would naturally attract the people of all Europe, who desired to benefit themselves and to elarate this fortubes. He spoke of our wast mineral and tratable resources, which were comparatively unknown to our own people, and this exhibition would bring all these things together, and the which country

our own people, and this exhibition would bring all these things together, and the whole country would then mare than over realize our great re-sources; for each State would show a generous rivairy in showing its great productions and material resources. He spoke in conclusion of the e-fect the exhibition would have in uniting th North and South in a more friendly bond.

North and South in a more griendly bond.

A PROFINST PHON MAIKE.

Mr. HALE, of Mg., followed, and said he did not propose to attempt to answer Mr. Kelley with reference to the resources of the domity. But he opposed this appropriation, and first he desired to call attention to the present condition of the country. He saw the tagalion failing off; he saw increased taxation looming in the distance, and it would obline insvitably unless we pared off from important appropriations. He remembered that when the bill was first proposed it was promitted that Congress should not be asked to make an appropriation.

He had read from the Globe extracts from the declates of islo and isrt, where the Pennsylvania methoders repudiated the idea that Congress would ever be called upon for money, and gave the sirvogrest assurance that it should not. The House increases ago, he said, refused to vote for a proposition to pay \$100,000 and put in an amendment that petiter the Commissioner or any other officer appointed under the act should be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

When the bill was sent to the Senate it went still further than the Hodes, and put in an amendment that the United States.

When the bill was sent to the Senate it went still further than the Hodes, and put in an amendment that the United States.

created all over the State that the Federal Government desired the success of Ames, and every productive of the cabin of Congress, declaring that nothing in the acts sippl than he (Alcorn) had in New York.

The Gallact of the tunnel of the cabin of the cabin of Congress, declaring that nothing in the acts sippl than he (Alcorn) had in New York.

The Gallact of the tunnel of the cabin of the committee of the tunnel. This sentence is the cabin of the cabin o

truness about the possibility of the United States temp called upon to pay anything on account of the Centennial, and they had put in those provides to remove any anxiety. The thing thus chutered, the commissioners and the board of finance were appointed, not to roar in the halls of this House as a lebby, but to go out among the people and solicit the voluntary contributions of the people.

They went out, and outside of a little circle around Philadelphia the thing fell flat.

Mr. KELDEY said that he would furnish a table showing the subscriptions in the several

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1874-DOUBLE SHEET.

Mr. HALE. How much of that is taken by Mr. KELLEY. To her credit and that of her people a large part of it is taken by that State.

Mr. KELLEY. To her credit and that of her people a large part of it is taken by that State.

Mr. HALE.—I thought so.

Mr. KELLEY. She and her people are determined that so far as they can help it the nation shall not be dishonored.

Mr. HALE said he knew no national dishonor greater than broken pledges and committals.

greater than broken pledges and committals.

He then wint on to speak of the strenuous efforts made to popularize the movements in the States; the Jobbying of States Legislatures, and other many adopted, and said they all falled, and that rather than to allow this to fail, as other things shartered here had falled, these people came beat here in violation of all their pledges and premises.

He have they would say the panic had forced

The More they would say the panic had to them test. Did not these raiders on the Trea-know that the same panic had embarrassed Government and made this an era of seem Gerrament and made this an eas or economy. When the great Mississippi river overflowed the banks, carrring death and desclation. Congress gave the pitable sum of \$20,000 in rations and with this small aid they must go on and starve, while se give three millions for the Centennial. The argument would be used that the Government was committed by having given out invitaions to the exposition.

He argued that the ro-called invitation was but a proclamation by the President, setting forth that the exhibition was to be held and that on the 8d of November, 1873, the Secretary of State, finding that some of our Representatives abroad were construing it as an invitation, sent out a cir-

He dealed that there was any committal, and declared that if it was to-day stripped of the in-teractional feature, there was nowhere abroad that it would produce any disappointment, for nowhere had a step been taken toward participation in the exhibition.

The meaning of this bill was that Congress would feet the bill of expenses. If they could not with all the promises and piedges and post-tive refersis to assume any responsibility, out of these three millions, they could not hope to cut off any fature demands. Aside from the meagre receipts, Congress would have to pay all supensor. Fennsylvania had, he said, appropriated a million and a half for the building, which would remain as a permanency, a source of pride to the State hereafter. He challenged the gentleman form Compaction; Iffr. Markey 1 prefident of rom Connecticut, [Mr. HAWLEY,] president of the Centennial association, or any of the associa-tion, to pledge himself, and stand by it, that only three millions would be called for he said, that the moment this appropriation was made, subscriptions throughout the country would

He said the Vienna Exposition cost 49,850,000 millions, and exhibitors contributed five millions the Territory and four terms of each of the Dis. Sore, from neither of which could this exhibition trict Courts. The District Courts shall have orl. expect anything like this. He felt that he could prophesy that if the three millions were given now, from six to ten millions more would be de-INDIANA IN LINE.

Mr. PACKARD, of Ind., favored the appropria-tion, and argued that it was but a proper exhibition of patriotism and pride in our republican in-stitutions. He contended that the very title of mitted the Government, for it spoke of it as an "international" exhibition. That one Congress might amend or change the legislation of a former Congress, he held was neither new or uncommon, and involved no mational dishonor. He left when the first bill was passed that Congress must aid the enterprise, and arreseash himself then as willing to you that aid

expressed himself then as willing to vote that aid
when the prepar time arrived.

He cited the actions of associations, Legislateres, &o., to show that the popular demand was
that it should be made a national enterprise, and
went on to show that, aside from the patriotte feature, the arthbitton would prove of great value to ture, the exhibition would prove of great value to the country, not only in a pecuniary view, but tend largely to promote good (selling between the people of the several sections, cement the feeling of union, and disseminate a vast amount of valua-

Mr. FREEMAN, of N. Y., contended that it was due to the national honor that this exhibition should be held by the Government. The United States had been invited to the three great an appropriation of \$5,000,000 in aid of

THE CENTENNIAL CRIMERATION
in the national exhibition of 1876.

Mr. KELLEY, in opening the discussion, said
this was a question which affected all representatives of the country, for the honor of the
country was pledged to it. To sustain this argdment he read the different acts of Congress relating to the subject. The Executive department
had also been committed to it by inviting foreign
nations to participate, many of which had already
accepted the invitation, and would be represented.

In view of this commitment before the world we
could not recede, nor could we permit it to be
shorn of any of its dimensions or attributes. He
short had believe Congress would permit it to be,

the short of this commitment before the world we
could not recede, nor could we permit it to be,
shorn of any of its dimensions or attributes. He
short halieve Congress would permit it to be,
the short of the mations of
from the exposition in showing to the nations of

rose and, at 4:50 p. m., the House took a recestill 7:30 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The House met at 7:30; about thirty members Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, moved to go into

Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., made the point of order that a quorum was not present; whereupon, On motion of Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, a call of the House was ordered. - \$\frac{2}{2}.

The roll was called, and fifty-six members answered to their fames. The absentees were then called, and no quorum being shown to be present, the doors were then closed, and the foll again called for excuses.

Messrs. CONCER, of Mich., and SAYLER, of Ohio saked to have their names recorded, they having come in during the second roll-call; but the Speaker (Mr. Busönan, of Ill., in the chair,) declined to permit it. As the names of abjentors were called, the members, including those who came in during the second call, were exclused, until the name of Mr. Comp. of M. C., was reached.

Cosn, of N. C., was reached,

When Mr. Conchise name was called, Mr. Ganfindo moved that he be excused, and the Chaiff pat the motion and declared it carried.

Mr. CUNGER insisted on being heard, and claimed his Fight to appear as answering to the roll-call, be having been present before the last name was galled. He maintained that by all precedent his name should appear as being present. When the plane of Mr. HUNNELD, of Michn, was called, Mr. Concur moved he be explicited, as he was carring on a committee, (the District Investigation,) with leave to be absent from the sessions of the House.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL FIGHT.

same object, but would also inflict a heavy blow upon the entire mining interest of the whole country. The Sutro Tunnet Company, represent-ed here by heavy capitalists, is endeavoring to ure the aid of newspapers to forward the he company in the San Francisco Chronicle, wit the apparent intention of securing that paper; as yet it has falled to squarely indorse the Su NATIONAL REPUBLICAN against Mr. Su NATIONAL REPUBLICAN against air oute, or the agent of the Pacific Press Association, has been copied by the leading papers of California and Nevada, and has created a stir among those in-

nts.

The Alta California has the following editorial

"SUTRO'S PLUNDER SCHEME: miles and a half on the vein. The idea was r

opinion encouraged him, and certain mining comcanies made a contract with the tunnel comr every ton of ore taken out through the tunne and certain other sums for transporting men and ore. In July, 1886, he induced Congress to pass an act allowing him to buy 1,280 acres of land at the proposed mouth of the tunnel at \$1.25 per sere and providing that the Comstock mines should be held subject to the condition that owners should pay to the owners of the tunnel "the same rates f charges for drainage or other benefits derived may hereafter be named in agreement between such owners and the companies representing a majority of the estimated value of the Comstock Lode at the time of the passage of this act." That act was passed eight years ago, and subjected all the mines to the conditions of the contract made behalf of some of them. That statute is still in force, and it gives to Sutro the most complete protection for his rights under the agreement.

"He has not shown reasonable diligence in driv-ing ahead the work. He commenced without any sect of getting any more unless it is by the help route been found than one with a gradient of 160 of some such extertion as that to which the feet to the mile for an uninterrupted slope of fif-Lower House of Congress has made itself a teen miles without level reaches

Inter-colonial railway experience; how inexpedient in inter-colonial railway experience; how full inter to commence great works without the fulliest information.

Alt. Decomos intimated that the present government was not general railway experience; how fulliest information.

Alt. Decomos intimated that the present government was not general railway experience; houldent in the fulliest information.

Alt. Decomos intimated that the present gule

tons were hoisted. Now the quantity is much greater, and consequently Sultro wants Congress to plunder about one million annually from the mining companies and transfer it to his pocket, and the House of Representatives has consented b do so.
"That is a nice method of managing public bust

lode shelled take our pument of two dollars royalty, out of his own constant of the payment of two dollars and to other charges amounting to two dollars more, on every ton extracted from the mines after the completion of the tunnel. The extra cost to the miner would be at least two dollars per ton or more than one million dollars annually, electric plunder given to Sutro by the dishonesty or incompletency of Congress.

Senor Leiva, of Honduras, being only provise President, does not want to be absent until decided whether he romains so or becomes of unitional President, and President Guardia very sure that if he leaves Costa Rica he not find trouble in getting back.

IMPRISONALTY OF CAPTAIN SYDE.

ompetency of Congress.

THEN IS MONEY IN IT.

"It is probable that the large profits to be divided by the tunnel company, if this bill should pass, hay account for the real shown in its behalf by representatives from States east of the Missis-sippi. It is not often that they get hold of any-

thing that has more money in it.
"The total cost would be \$4,000,000, and \$1,000,000 annually would be a nice income upon that capitat, and would, perhaps, secure the completion of the work, which otherwise would never be finthe work, which coherwise would never be in-jahed under Mr. Sutro's management. At the rate of progress made in the last ton years, he would finish it in about two centuries, but if Con-gress will assist him unsoftpulously in his plundering schemes, he may live to enjoy the hom and fame of being the founder and finisher of or the most disgraceful enterprises in the Unite

MR. WETMORE'S LETTER. Mn. WETHOR'S LETTER.

Here is a good one from the Enterprise, Virginia City, Nevada.

"A very abje letter by Charles A. Wetmore, agent of the Pacific Press Association, on the insolence of Sutro and his hirelings, will be found on our first page. It was addressed to The Natural Company of Walshipston. city Mr. Sutro has made himself conspicuous and ridiculous of late. His charges of corruption against every one who has objosed the legislation sought by him are well answered by Mr. Wotmore, who shows conclusively that all the corrup-tion has been on the side of Sutro and his allies, Hoyt, Sears & McKee, a firm of lawyers in San

what we know of Suiro's movements we have no hestitation in asserting that a Congressicual invastigation into his briberies and attempted briberies would discount the credit mobilier frauds. So far as developed the Suiro tunnel franchise was forfeited by non-compilance with the explicit terms of the statute. Sairo is aware of this fact, and is now attempting to remedy by statute this lapse. Mr. Wetmere, after chronical cling this fact, puts the whole question in a nutshell, as follows: 'Mr. Suiro's first proposition was to open a tunnel for the benefit of the mines, as worked for the benefit of the mines was to open a tunnel for the benefit of the mines was to open a tunnel for the benefit of the mines was to over miner and business man on the Common tence should be posted on the walls of the cabin of overy miner and business man on the Comstock lode, and might apprepriately be headed not be considered and a new organisation effected under the name of the "Liquor Dealers", Brawers and Bottors.

Saw Francisco, May 5.—The people of this State, as well as those of Nevada, are becoming agitated over the demands of the Sutro Tunns Company for further claims to subsidies, which Congress is asked to extort from the miners of the Comstock lode. It is feared here, that even if the Suiro amondments to the Seasts bill Wo. 14 should Suiro amendments to the Senate bill No. 16 should fall to pass the Senate, Mr. Suiro, may press the Ward Mineral patent bill, which would effect the eme. The card recently published in THE

Nevada, and has created a sur among the terested in mining development.

Much indignation is expressed at the base effort of the tools of the Sutro company to subsidise the press through Washington correspond-

"We are accustomed to the introduction of out-rageous schemes of plunder in our legislation, but we are not get reconciled to the favor shown them. One of the worst in our official records is enormity to those who have as yet given no atter tion to the subject. About ten years ago Adelph Sukro proposed to give ventilation, drainage, and facilities for extracting ore to the Counteek by a tunnel four miles long to strike the fissure vein 2,000 feet below the surface, with branches two original with him but became his property be cause he had a little money to spend, and he spent it in urging the plan, organising a company, publishing pamphlets about its merits and ob-taining favorable attention from Governmental

comply with it.

"The tunnel could have been finished in three ising surveying parties to asco 1866, and not a twentieth part of the work is done. inter-colonial railway experience; how inexpe-

"An official report under authority of Congress showed that Sutro proposed to charge one million seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars annually for work that was done for one million in 1872, when only three hundred and sixty thousand

"That is a nice method of managing public business. Highway robbery is respectable and honor.
able in comparison with it. But how, some of our
roaders may ask, is that million dollars to be
taken from the miners and given Sutro?

"If they had attentively read the letters and telegrams from Washington, they would understand
that a bill was introduced in reference to mines
Sutro was on the watch. He pretended that it
would injure him. He obtained an amendment
that all the companies mining on the Com stock
lode should take out patents subjecting the miner
to a lien for the payment of two dollars royalty,
and to other charges amounting to two dollars

without a dissenting vote, and fastened apon it the Holman and Nogley amendments. From what we know of Sutro's movements we have no

attacks Mr. Wetmore, the Washington agent of the Pacific Press Association, for having sent a communication to Tun Naviowal Haveniscan concerning Surre and his schemes. This attack

THE PEOPLE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

WARING UP.

POPULAR AGITATION OVER THE TUNNEL.

SCHEME-ATTEMPTS OF THE COMPANY TO SUBSIDIZE THE PRESS-DETAILED HISTORY OF THE SCHEME.

(Special to The National Republican.)

SAM FRANCISCO, May 5.—The people of this State, as well as those of Nevada, are becoming the present of Surroy and re
scheme approached by a San Francisco from of brokers, acting in the interest of Surroy and re
scheme approached by a San Francisco from of brokers, acting in the interest of Surroy and rebeen appreceded by a San Francisco firm of brokers, acting in the interest of Surro, and ro-quested to falsify his dispatches to the journals on this coast for which he is the agent. It appears o us rather remarkable that one of the employer hould find dault with him for exposing an at

empt to bribe him to deceive those who employ him.
"It can hardly be possible that the Chronicle would have preferred that he should accept the bribe, and use its columns to belater Sutro's fraudulent projects. The Becord is equally interested with the Chronicle in Mr. Wetmore's news gathering, but it does not consider that he took an improper course in writing as he did to The National Republicans, and it certainly will never be found to the anomalous residence. be found in the anomalous position of fault-finds with any of its agents because they exhibit proper degree of self-respect, integrity and public "Every Californian, who is also an ho

well-informed man, is interested in the defeat of all such schemes as that of Sutro, and the thanks of the people of the Pacific coast are due to all who will take the trouble to expess the rasalities underlying this most audacious attempt to legalize a system of plunder for the special benefit of an impudent and unprincipled adven

In an article explaining that "C. A. W." is no ex.Minister Washburne, as stated by some one, the alia-California says: "The member of the Alia staff detailed as correspondent at Washingon has the same initials, but is well known to he press of California and Washington as Charl A. Welmore, a correspondent of untiring industry, and as brilliant as he is industrious."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN STRANSETP ON PIER. LOYDON, May 5.—The captain of the American ine steamship Ohio, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday from Philadelphia, reports that a day last, and the flames were not extinguished phis Press.
before part of the deck of his steamship and a ALLEGED FRAUDS IN INDIAN CON: portion of her cargo were destroyed. The Ohio, after stopping a while in Queenstown harber, proceeded to Liverpool. Liveryoot, May 5.—The American steamship Ohio reached here this afternoon. The fire in her

hold, which was thought to be extinguished, is now supposed to be still burning. Her hatche ere fastened down to prevent a draft. LANGRERS TO CANADA. LONDON, May 6, 5 a. m .- The steamer Casping from Liverpool for Quebec, to-day took out able agricultural laborers for Canada.

THE BRIE EXAMINATION The Lendon Banking Association has appointed Mr. Tyler, one of the efficials of the Board of Frade, to examine into the condition and pro ects of the Erie Rullroad Company.

CANADA. THE PACIFIC HAILROAD DISCUSSED. OTTAWA, May & -In Parliament last night the House went into Committee of the Whole to conider the estimates. On the vote for Pacific lauryevs Mr. McKenste gave an explanation as to the progress made in the Lake Superior region. With respect to the western section, he explained that the greatest difficulties were presented by the Cascade range of mountains. In no place had a more favorable,

He went on to explain the steps taken in organ-

mining companies in making their mining companies in making the time has passed when the tunnel will confer any benefit in that line, and Sutro, having failed to finish his tunnel within a reasonable time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has no right now to demand anything failed to finish his tunnel within a reasonable time, has no right now to demand anything able time, has now and a young man named anything able time, has not not now t

force of the explosion was terrible. Fragments of the boiler more than a ton in weight were hurled a distance of two hundred feet. CENTRAL AMERICA. THE DARIEN GANAL HOUTE. PANAMA. April 28 .- The United States steam ship Sarahae returned here from the Darten soast on the 19th instant, with the United States commissioners who went to verify Oaptain Selfridge's missioners who went to verify Captain Selfridge's canal route. Experience there, so far, has not destroyed the feelings of preference for the route by Stearegua generally entertained by the commissioners. The commission will now cross the isthmus, and from Aspinwall will be conveyed to Atrato river, which they will ascend and examine. The Colon sable is now in group working as

ine. The Colon cable is now in good working or der. A telegram from Liverpool, dated the 17th was received here on the 19th. MERTING OF THE PIVE PRESIDENTS. It is doubtful if the meeting of the five Presidents of Central America and Guatamala can be carried out. A resident of Guatamala cannot go out of his own State according to the constitution Senor Leivs, of Honduras, being only provisional President, does not want to be absent until it is decided whether he remains so or becomes consti-tutional President, and President Guardia is not very sure that if he leaves Costa Rica he may

Captain Hyde, of the lost steamer Tacna, has been thrown into the miserable prison at Valpa-raiso. The British steamer Scout has gone there to look after his case. He was tried before a British court held at Valparaise. He had taken pas-sage in another of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers for Liverpool with the con-sent of the British consul, who had also notified the Chilian authorities of it. Captain Hyde was nevertheless demanded of the captain of the fitesmer, taken to Valparaiso, led through the streets manacled and thrown into a miserable cell, where there is scarcely room to turn about

A NEW MINISTER. Nicaragus has appointed Don Emilio Benere Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipolen tiary at Washington.

LARGE PIRE. The town of Masays, in Nicaragua, has had 140 houses destroyed by fire. THE SOUTHERN FLOODS. WOMEN AND CHILDREN STARVING. NEW ORINANS, May 5.-A. F. Mardie, writing the Picayune from Black river, says the coun

to the Picayana from Stace river, any the Soun-try is submerged despor than it was in 1887. Among the people there has been great priva-tions, and in some instances suffering. He says: Picture to your minds the condition of our ideality, where fielpless women and children are con-demned to fight againgt starvation with two and tion has been on the side of Sutro and tion has been on the side of Sutro and tion has been on the side of Sutro and thought to have a superior of the Sutro and the Sutro and the Sutro and Sutro a

AN UNWARRANTED ATTACK.

The Sacramento Record of Inst Monday has the following editorial: "The San Francisco Chronicle in Institution in this city, and to make war on all pullicensed houses.

GAPITOL AND DEPARTMENT.

SITUATION OF TRE VARIOUS APPRO-PRIATION BILLS.

REPORTED COMBINATION OF WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INTERESTS-REPORT ON ALLEGED INDIAN PRAUDS-NAVY AND

OTHER INTELLIGENCE. The House Committee on Appropriations have finally acted on eleven of the general appropria-tion bills, and the remaining one of the series, namely, for sundry civil expenses, is now under a law. The army and navy approp have passed both houses, and have been returned to the Committee on Appropriations upon the to the Committee on Appropriations upon the Senate amendments. The legislative, judicial and executive bill has passed the House and in now in the Senate. The Indian bill is now before the House. The military academy, deficiency, Post Office, consular and diplomatic appropriation bills have been reported to the House, but remain to be acted on. The pension, river and harbon bills and sundry civil expenses bill are yet to be

A SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMBI

There is a movement on foot among the Con-gressmen from the South and West, and also the Pennsylvania members, for a convention to be held at St. Louis next fall, to take into consideration the material questions affecting those sec-tions. The call for the convention will state that its objects are to consider the questions of cur-rency, cheap transportation, and the improvement of the Mississippi leves. This is intended to be a movement outside and independent of New England and New York, which are becoming to be regarded by the South and West as antagonis-tics of the intensity. tic to their interests. It is not expected that any legislation will be devised at this season which will meet the demands of those parts of the country on these questions, and they propose to make ample preparation for the next session of Congress. It is held by these gontlemen that neither lew England nor New York has any inte them, except than to loan them capital, for which, as they allege, they demand a high rate of interest. To use their own phrase, they propose to de-vise means to take care of themselves. In this movement Republicans and Democrats are alike united, and it is not improbable that before the close of the present session a call will be issued for the meeting of this convention. It is intended to have an effect upon the political canvass next fall, and will meet some time before the Nove

ber elections.—Washington Dispatch to Philadel phia Press. ALLEGED FRAUDS IN INDIAN CON:
TRACTS.

Bishop Hare's report as chairman of the commission on alleged frauds in the Indian contract
has been published. With reference to the alleged irregularities on the part of contractors for supplies, he reports that all contracts have been fulfilled in good faith, and with credit to the contractors and beneat to the Government. Since this report the Indian Peace Commission have informed the House Indian Committee that they were mistaken in their complaints against the nterior Department for paying bills for supplies t seems that the disapproval by the con of the vouchers was only technical, and not on acand that in every case where the contractors were paid by the Department the supplies were duly ordered by the Indian bureau, were actually clivered and received by the agents and the ndians, and that serious financial embarra would have resulted to the contractors if pay-ment had not been made.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE. A report received at the Navy Department yes terday states that the United States steamer t'al orado, on her recent trip to Havana and Matan: zas, was received with great cordiality and special attention. The officers were courtequaly tained in various ways, and the officials on the island seemed to exert themselves to cultivate good feeling. Captain John G. Febiger has been ordered to duty as a member of the examining and retiring board; Commoders Andrew Bryson has been detuched from duty as a mambas of the av and rettring board, and pixeed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Oscar M. Farent ordered to the Hy-

drographic office; Master A. C. Speyers to the Teconderoga; Assistant Surgeon George H. Tor-ney to the Dispatch; Lieutenant Joha W. Hawley detached from the Ticonderoga, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon Hampton Aulick detached from the Dispatch, and placed on waiting orders. on waiting orders. CABINET MEETING. CABINET MEETING.
The Cabinet session yesterday was of short duration. All the Departments were represented,
Messrs. Sawyer and Cowan appearing for Secretaries Richardson and Delano. It was expected that the Arkansas question would be settled at this meeting, but the Brooks faction were not ready to submit their case, and asked for further

time in which to submit their case. This time was granted, and it is now expected that the whole FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday; Currency, 67,395,395; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, 62,515,000; coin, \$89,712,470; including coin certificates 488,422 deposits of the continuous and the control of the

vertificates. \$85,832,500; outstanding legal tenders \$352,000,000.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were \$368,097.70. COMMISSIONER BURDETT CONFIRMED. The Senate in executive session yesterday con-firmed the nomination of Samuel S. Burdett, of Missourt, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take effect June 1, vice Willis Drum-

mond) resigned. DECORATION DAY.

NO DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF UNI-NO DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF UNIX-FORMS.

Naw Yoan, May 6.—It was agreed to night, as a meeting of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New York, that there shall be no distinction between Union and cobel graves on Decoration day. Both those of Union and Confederate soldiers will be decorated. Of the latter there are many in Oppress Hill and other counteries around New York. other cameteries around New York.

THE CINCINNATI CONVOCATION: Oleginwari, May 5.—At a meeting of Roman Catholic archbishops to-day Philadelphia was made an arch-diocese. It is thought two other arch-dioceses will be created, and that an addi-tional bishoppic will be founded.

RECORD OF CRIMB. A negro, Bill Skelley, will be hanged Friday at ashville, Tenn., for raping a white woman. A dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., says a man, named Merritt Voorhees outraged the person of a young lady whom he mes alone on the out-skirts of the city. The police are pursuing the

brute.
Two brothers named Walker were shot at Owenton, Owen county, Ohio, on Monday, by William Smoot, who charged them with precursing an indictment against him in the Federal Court for some misdemeanor. One died instantify and the other was dangerously wounded. It is reported that the notorious burglars Ber-tin, Cappeville, Petrie and two others have escaped from the penitentiary at Baten Bouge. The case against Wintermute, at Yancto Dakota, for mudter has been again persponuntil next Monday on account of the al

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK. Gold elesed yesterday at 11%4.

Oustoms receipts yesterday were \$350,000. The assistant Treasurer paid out \$633,000 on account The Merchants' and Traders' Exchange have

A young man named George Van Veiser, a sterk in the treasurer's office of the New York Central and House River railroad, at the Grand Central depet, has abscended with \$22,000 of the company's funds. It is said another young mab, named Baxter, is with him. Emil Vaybtander was arrested pesterday in Hoboken, on the arrival of the steamer Bigmarck, at the instance of the Swiss consul, charged with being a defaulter. Fifteen thousand dellars were found on him. He was held to await

the action of the Swim aut THE WEATHER REPORT. GFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1874-1 a.m. PROBABILITIES.
For New England and the Middle States, clear

and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north and west winds, rising temperature, and stationary to rising barometer. THE WEATHER IN WASHINGTON,

The following was the range of the thermometer
yesterday at Hempler's optician store: 8 a. m., 40,
10 a. m., 51°; 12 m., 54°; 2 p. m., 4°°; 4 p. m. 69°;
5 p. m., 55°; 5 p. m., 55°.